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they make destruction, you think construction; while they create war, you think peace." Quite a contrast this to the "God of battles," whose ministers, as chaplains, set the seal of approval upon warfare, and where, as in the case of rebellions within Christian nations, the same God is besought for victory by opposite sides.

It will be interesting to note the reception of Abdul Baha, whose message from far-off Persia has so encircled the globe, by the friends and advocates of peace in America. If the experiences of the past few months in London and Paris are repeated, he will be overwhelmed with invitations to address representative gatherings, and will be given serious and careful attention as an authority on this important subject.

The practical test of the strength of the movement is found in its numbers and in the effect of the teachings upon the lives of these millions, who are everywhere known as men and women of peace and advanced far beyond their fellows.

This world-peace movement, which goes to the heart of affairs in settling religious differences, originated in Shiraz, Persia, in May, 1844, and has been developed by three great teachers—the Bab, whose name means "Door;" Baha'o'llah, "The Glory of God;" and his son, Abdul Baha, "The Servant of God."

Much will be heard of the Bahai movement in the future, judging from its notable development where it is best known.

The Chicago Office and the Field Secretaryship.

By Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary.

In Abraham Lincoln's home town, Springfield, Illinois, late in December, was held the 58th annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. By invitation of the executive committee of the association, and at the request of the secretary of the American School Peace League, the Field Secretary was present on December 28 to assist in forming a State branch of said league. The association voted to form such a branch, and the nominating committee was empowered to name officers.

On January 5 the Gertrude House Training School for Kindergarten Teachers held special peace exercises. The local Peace Secretary spoke on "Achievements Toward Internationalism During a Century."

The 1912 *Chicago Daily News Almanac* devotes generous space to the chronicling of Hague decisions and a survey of the peace movement, crediting the compilation to the Field Secretary of the American Peace Society.

Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, of Northwestern University Law School, an honored and useful member of the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society, published a very important article in the January *North American Review*, entitled "The General Arbitration Treaties." One of his practical suggestions is that the United States members of the Joint High Commission, which is provided for in the treaties, be members of the Senate. He is of the opinion that an amendment to the treaties embodying such a provision would not be objectionable to any other signatory power. The article is one of the ablest contributions to the discussion of the treaties.

From the Chicago office letters were sent out to all local constituents, asking them to write to the Senators in behalf of the ratification of the treaties. Special literature accompanied these letters, so that busy men might inform themselves and act intelligently. That the suggestion was followed by some, at least, is attested by letters and copies of letters received at our office.

The Chicago office is being called on, with ever-increasing frequency, for literature. Most of these calls are from students who wish to equip themselves to compete for the various peace prizes. Occasionally a magazine writer applies to us for ammunition for a broadside.

A Nebraska State branch of the American Peace Society will be organized at Lincoln, Nebraska, on February 5. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and the Chicago Secretary will represent the American Peace Society and deliver addresses at the evening session. Full particulars will be given in our next report.

A "Citizens' Mass-Meeting for the Advancement of International Peace" was held in the Chicago Auditorium, Sunday evening, January 7. Previous to the public meeting in the Auditorium a dinner was given, in the Francis I Room of the Congress Hotel, by the Hamilton Club, to the guests of the evening. This was followed by a general reception in the Congress Hotel.

The mass-meeting was under the auspices of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, in coöperation with the Citizens' National Committee. A score of affiliating societies assisted in organizing the meeting, and were represented by delegates officially appointed. Special music was rendered by the Hamilton Club Quartette. Mr. Henry C. Morris, chairman of the General Committee, presided. Bishop Anderson offered prayer. Hon. David J. Foster, Member of Congress from Vermont, delivered his splendid address which was printed in the January *Advocate*. Miss Addams spoke briefly, but voiced some big ideas. Rabbi Hirsch, in a powerful address, exposed some of Mr. Roosevelt's fallacies. Colonel Watterson captured the entire audience by the scintillations of his wit and wisdom. The diction was that of a master of the English language and literary style. The logic was unanswerable. The address was a piece of real eloquence such as one seldom hears nowadays. Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, delivered the closing address, showing the needlessness of war and the possibility of creating institutions which shall guarantee the permanent peace of the world. It was a great program and a great meeting. Not the least important and gratifying result of it was the unanimous adoption of a ringing declaration of principles, from which the following is an extract:

"We believe a failure on the part of the Senate to ratify said treaties will interfere inevitably with the inspiring movement toward universal peace which has made such splendid progress during the last few years.

"We accept with confidence the opinion of the President of the United States and other eminent constitutional authorities—each one a loyal American citizen, jealous of the honor and territorial integrity of his country—that the general arbitration treaties will not, in their practical working, involve any violation of the prerogatives of the United States Senate.

"We believe these treaties will greatly hasten the

realization of the principle proclaimed in The Hague Convention of 1899 of 'extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice.'

"We believe the time is approaching when all international controversies will be settled as individual differences now are in civilized lands—by judicial determination.

"We believe the proposed treaties, thoroughly reciprocal in all their provisions, point the way unmistakably to an international tribunal whose decisions will be effectual. We believe, therefore, that they are fraught with measureless possibilities for good which far outweigh any disadvantages which may ensue through surrender of the right to resort to force.

"Having a deep conviction of their essential righteousness, we believe this nation should take an advanced position in reference to the subject-matter of these treaties with a firm purpose to uphold and abide by their provisions.

"We believe that an overwhelming majority of the American people share in these convictions and look forward with assurance to the day when judicial settlement of international disputes will be the regular and normal method of procedure."

Bishop McDowell dismissed the audience with the benediction, thus bringing to a close a really memorable occasion. The statesmanlike addresses, the large and representative audience, and the high moral note sounded were altogether worthy of a great cause. The success of the meeting very largely was due to Mr. Henry C. Morris, who exhibited real generalship in the marshaling of committees and sub-committees. Our office provided nearly ten thousand pieces of literature for free distribution in connection with the demonstration, and was in closest touch with the Hamilton Club during all the preparatory activities. The organizations participating were the Hamilton Club, the American Peace Society, the Chicago Peace Society, the Union League Club, the City Club of Chicago, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Press Club, the Fortnightly Club, the Calumet Club, the Standard Club, the Marquette Club, the New England Society of Chicago, the Indiana Society of Chicago, the Kenwood Club, the Lake View Woman's Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, the South Shore Country Club, and the Union Club.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Peace Society will be held January 29, in connection with a noonday luncheon, in Hotel La Salle. Miss Addams, Senator Mason, and Professor Hyde will be the speakers.

30 NORTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

The Cleveland Peace Society.

Public Mass Meeting in Support of the Arbitration Treaties.

(A hundred and more pages of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* would be required to give a mere summary of the great meetings held in leading cities of the country in support of the pending arbitration treaties. For special reasons we print the following sent us by the secretary of the Cleveland Peace Society, which is representative of all.—ED.)

Under the auspices of the Cleveland branch of the American Peace Society a public mass meeting was held

in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Wednesday evening, January 17. The call for the meeting announced a public meeting in the interest of international peace and for the consideration of the general arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and France.

Dr. Thomas S. McWilliams, president of the Cleveland branch of the American Peace Society, presided. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University and first president of the society, made a brief address of welcome. The principal speakers were Hon. David J. Foster, Member of Congress from Vermont, and Hon. James A. Tawney, former Member of Congress from Minnesota and member of the International Boundary Commission. The addresses of Mr. Foster and Mr. Tawney were impressive and convincing.

At the close of Mr. Tawney's address special communications were read by the secretary of the society. These communications included the following:

From the White House, Washington, a letter:

MY DEAR DR. MCWILLIAMS: I am requested by the President to send you his best wishes for a very successful meeting of the Cleveland branch of the American Peace Society on the evening of January 17.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Secretary to the President.

To Dr. T. S. McWilliams, President the Cleveland Peace Society.

From Mr. Andrew Carnegie, New York, a telegram:

To Dr. CHARLES F. THWING, Western Reserve University:

We are with you, friends of peace, tonight in your determination to pass the treaty of peace, sinking all party issues as relatively unimportant compared to the banishment of war. Man killing man is the foulest fiend ever loosed from hell.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

From Senator Theodore E. Burton, Washington, a letter:

Rev. T. S. McWilliams, Cleveland.

MY DEAR DR. MCWILLIAMS: I should be glad to be with you, but my duties here will absolutely prevent. * * *

I have been giving a great deal of time to the arbitration treaties during the last few months, and now for the first time feel assured that they will be ratified, possibly with some accompanying resolution, which, however, will not detract from their value. I should very much prefer that they be adopted without any amendment or resolution, and it is still my hope that this may be accomplished.

I am very pleased to note the interest in this subject in Cleveland. Efforts in behalf of the treaties should not be abated, but I trust that in a brief time we may all have occasion for rejoicing over their adoption.

Yours sincerely,

T. E. BURTON.

Resolutions adopted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, at a meeting held at the same hour and sent to the public meeting by special messenger, were read as follows:

We, officers and delegates of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, in session at 310 Prospect avenue, Wednesday evening, January 17, 1912, extend our most cordial greetings to the men and women who are assembled at a mass meeting in the chapel of Adelbert College, and assure one and all that the organized working people of this community are in complete sympathy with every movement that is honestly and earnestly striving for universal peace and the abolition of war and all its horrors.